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Doe Said To Repel Uprising

Liberia Assets Cuban Troops Backed Rebels

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — The Liberian government of Samuel K. Doe appears to have defeated Tuesday's attempted coup, a U.S. diplomat in Monrovia said Wednesday.

Mr. Doe's soldiers patrolled the near-deserted streets of Monrovia on Wednesday and manned roadblocks intended to prevent anyone from leaving the capital, according to the diplomat. On Tuesday, there was heavy fighting for much of the day.

The diplomat, contacted from Kenya by telephone at the U.S. Embassy in the Liberian capital, said that shooting started up again at daybreak Wednesday on the outskirts of Monrovia. By noon, however, a tense calm had fallen over the city of 300,000 people and things appeared to be getting back to normal.

Speaking late Wednesday afternoon, the diplomat said: "Mr. Doe has been in control of the radio stations for an awfully long time and most of the troops around the city seem to be his."

The three radio stations in Liberia that were seized by rebels Tuesday but taken back by Mr. Doe's forces later in the day broadcast urgent appeals Wednesday for donations of blood and medical supplies. They also asked for medical staff to come back to work at the U.S.-built John F. Kennedy Hospital in Monrovia.

Mr. Doe's government said Wednesday that 15 persons — 10 rebels and five government soldiers — had been killed. Most of Tuesday's fighting was near the executive mansion, which was reported severely damaged.

Government radio told Liberians on Wednesday morning to return to work, but reports from Monrovia said that nearly all stores remained closed throughout the day.

At a press conference Wednesday in Monrovia, the army chief of (Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)



A closed steel plant in Middlesbrough in northern England.

For U.K., Signs of Hope in Economy

Businesses Burgeon as Polls Show Britons Losing Patience With Thatcher

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

The author recently completed a three-year assignment as a correspondent in the London bureau of The New York Times.

London — Polls show Britons losing patience with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policies, and there is a widespread belief that the prospects are bleak.

Britain's industrial imports exceeded exports last year for the first time since the nation gave birth to the Industrial Revolution.

The underlying trend of unemployment is near post-World War II records and generally rising. Manufacturing costs are increasing faster than in other major industrial countries. North Sea oil output is peaking.

Amid all this, however, there have been some less noted developments that could lead to a brighter future. Most important, perhaps, has been a revival of interest in economic self-help, reflected in a booming venture-capital market and the creation of new businesses at a record rate.

"Before 1979, even with Conservative governments, we had got ourselves into a semi-collectivist frame of mind," said Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, the country's largest business trade group.

Such thinking built the welfare state, which most Britons still strongly support. However, many worried Britons assert that such thinking also led to the disruptive nationalization

British industrial production rose 1.5 percent in September. Page 11.

of major industries, excessive power for trade unions that have pursued short-sighted policies and various financial and social inhibitions that have stifled entrepreneurial activity.

Since Mrs. Thatcher came to power in May 1979, Britain has probably undergone more soul-searching than any other major industrial nation about what makes a free-enterprise economy tick, and these major changes have been introduced:

• Several large enterprises, most notably British Telecommunications PLC, have been

denationalized through "privatization," with the sale of shares to private investors.

• New labor laws have given both management and individual workers more leverage over union leaders, who are typically more militant than most of their members. The grip of the most militant unions has also been weakened by outlawing picketing at sites not directly involved in disputes.

• Changes in tax laws have encouraged the venture-capital boom and have improved both the prospects and the status of entrepreneurs.

Many Britons are not entirely comfortable with Mrs. Thatcher's insistence that an enlarged private sector is the answer to the country's problems. The statistics cited by the government in arguing for a rosy view of industry — productivity, investment and profits are all growing — are at odds with the familiar sight of empty factories in many British cities.

Nor is it reassuring to Britons to know that the state-owned British Steel Corp. despite (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Rebels and Residents Await Air Raids

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

EL ZAPOTE, El Salvador —

Despite their apparent optimism and determination, El Salvador's revolutionaries are under siege.

Jet bombers, helicopters and well-armed infantry units regularly attack this "zone of control" and the rebels' four other base areas in the densely forested mountains here.

As in other rebel strongholds, electricity has been lacking for years. The civil war has reduced most of the isolated, mud brick houses in the area to overgrown ruins linked by narrow trails.

Most veteran guerrillas and their peasant supporters seem ready to fight indefinitely, but they do not appear to be attracting many new recruits. A large majority of mil-

itants interviewed during a nine-day trip behind guerrilla lines joined the left during its upsurge in the 1970s and early 1980s.

The Salvadoran Army's elite Beliso Battalion, advancing from the

west, already has begun the eighth government sweep through these mountains this year.

Government helicopters and reconnaissance planes make observation flights in the morning, and rebel sentries are posted to shout for the lanterns to be extinguished if any aircraft approached. Helicopters rocketed and strafed the nearby hamlet of Jocotán four days earlier, according to two residents of that village.

Troops, particularly the feared Atlacatl Battalion, burn crops, household goods and homes during attacks almost every month, according to dozens of residents here

The second-ranking guerrilla leader here, known as Dimas Rodríguez, led a successful assault on the nation's largest dam and hydroelectric plant in June 1984. Leonel González, a former elementary school teacher and union organizer, is the zone's top commander.

Rebel officials and residents acknowledged that the Salvadoran armed forces' behavior had improved this year, noting that troops had not conducted a large-scale massacre in the area since 40 civilians were stalked and killed 14 months ago along the Guasina River.

In a subsequent interview in San Salvador, the armed forces spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Aviles, said that the military did not target civilians in inhabited zones, but he added that eastern Chalatenango was "depopulated" and that the rules in such areas were "not exact."

It appears that the armed forces consider the area to be empty of civilians because the rebels' pe-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

First of two articles.

Behind Rebel Lines

Under Siege in El Salvador

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

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ruins linked by narrow trails.

INSIDE

FRIENDLY RIVALS — Salvador H. Laurel, left, was greeted at Manila airport Wednesday by Corazon Aquino. The two opposition figures then began bargaining over a joint opposition ticket in the election campaign against Ferdinand Marcos. Page 2.

■ Ezra Taft Benson, the new president of the Mormon church, fulfilled the promise of a "Most Likely to Succeed" graduate of 1927. Page 3.

■ A Mexican publisher has won the bidding war to buy United Press International. Page 3.

■ Jupiter's Great Red Spot is yielding its mystery to a new scientific approach. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Volkswagen AG reported a sharp increase in its third-quarter earnings. Page 9.

■ CBS Inc. reported a third-quarter net loss of \$114.1 million, compared with a profit of \$48.8 million a year earlier. Page 9.

■ The tin trading suspension on the London Metals Exchange reportedly was extended. Page 9.

Reagan, Democrats Clash on Arms, Cutting Deficit

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Democrats in the House of Representatives have clashed over whether a choice must be made between building military strength and eliminating the federal deficit.

"You can't have both," Representative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat who is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, told Mr. Reagan at a meeting Tuesday at the White House. "You can have the buildup or you can have the deficit reduction."

But Mr. Reagan, described by one official as "visibly angry" and by several as "firm" and "intense," insisted that Congress could achieve both.

The exchange came as White House officials said Mr. Reagan would not hold an 11th-hour meeting with Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, and Robert D. Dole, the Senate majority leader and Kansas

Republican, about a compromise on legislation on the debt ceiling.

The government's authority to borrow money and pay bills is due to expire Thursday at midnight.

With government officials warning that actual default on government checks was more likely this time than in two previous episodes, the House moved Tuesday to meet the deadline with a bipartisan bill to allow the government to keep borrowing money for another month.

Representatives from both parties agreed that Mr. Reagan should not have the prospect of government default hanging over his head when he goes to next week's meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Geneva.

"We're leaning over backwards to help him," said Mr. O'Neill. "The fight will be waged when he comes back."

The bill's fate in the Senate is uncertain, however, since its leaders have used the default deadline in an effort to force approval of a measure to balance the budget.

Congress has been deadlocked for weeks over a longer-term increase in the deficit in a struggle over a proposal to require a balanced budget by next year.

The two issues became entwined when the Senate attached a plan to balance the federal budget to a bill to raise the debt ceiling enough to cover federal borrowing needs for a year.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan would not seek to separate the debt-ceiling provision from the companion language requiring a balanced federal budget by the end of the decade. Mr. Reagan has insisted that Congress approve such a proposal.

According to the White House officials, Mr. Reagan said at the White House meeting that if the administration and Congress did not seem to understand "that there wasn't any version" of the deficit-reduction proposal that exempted military spending from cuts.

Mr. Reagan is seeking to prevent Congress from cutting military spending below targets that allow an increase only to cover inflation in 1986 and then increases of 3 percent above inflation in 1987 and 1988.

He disputed the assertion by some in Congress that he would be forced to reduce military spending below this formula because the balanced budget proposal would require him to make automatic spending cuts to reach mandated deficit ceilings each year.

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"We're leaning over backwards to help him," said Mr. O'Neill. "The fight will be waged when he comes back."

Another Democratic participant, Jim Wright of Texas, the House majority leader, said after the meeting that Mr. Reagan had not seemed to understand "that there wasn't any version" of the deficit-reduction proposal that exempted military spending from cuts.

He said that if the president had (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Juan Rivera and his wife crouch in a crude shelter where they hide during bombing raids by the Salvadoran military.

U.S., Europe Plan Comet Landing

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the European Space Agency have begun planning one of the most ambitious space missions yet tried: landing a probe on a comet to bring a sample of the comet's surface back to Earth.

The mission, a brainchild of the Europeans, would not take place until 1998 or 2000 and would cost \$2 billion, a record for an unmanned spaceflight and the reason the two agencies have joined forces.

The costs, distances and technology involved would make it one of the boldest space efforts yet undertaken, scientists say.

Both sides agreed at the first joint planning session in September that the Europeans would plan the scientific aspects and the Americans would provide the necessary spacecraft and "celestial mechanics." This is the maneuvering required to fly the craft in formation with the comet.

Among the difficulties involved, mission planners must know exactly when and where to intercept the comet, and the spacecraft must be able to match the comet's speed as they both fly toward the sun.

The Europeans conceived the project a year ago, a NASA source said, but quickly realized that "they couldn't do it alone."

The mission will be carried out on an "inactive" comet, or one that has stayed far enough away from the sun to have retained much of its pristine outer cover, which can be degraded by light and heat.

Most suitable inactive comets never travel closer than 100 million to 200 million miles (162 million to 324 million kilometers) from the sun outside the orbit of Mars.

"If the mission were just a rendezvous," the NASA source said, "you'd want to go to a comet that's very active, because you want to find out what it does when it gets active."

"But for a sample-return mission, you want the most pristine material you can possibly get, because presumably we're talking about the earliest remnants of the solar system's origin that man possibly gets."

The first mission to a comet took place in September, when the International Comet Explorer, a U.S. craft, flew through the tail of Giacobini-Zinner, an active comet, 44 million miles from Earth.

Laurel and Aquino Start Bargaining Over Anti-Marcos Ticket

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — The two leading figures in the Philippine moderate opposition kissed in public Wednesday, then met privately to begin hard bargaining over which one of them would lead an election battle against President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

With their supporters tightening ranks behind the two leaders, there were indications that an agreement would not come easily. The election is expected to take place in January.

One of the contenders, Salvador H. Laurel, a former senator, returned Wednesday from a lecture tour of the United States. He was met at the airport by his chief rival in the opposition, Corazon Aquino.

Mrs. Aquino is the widow of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the popular opposition leader who was murdered in August 1983.

At rally for his supporters, Mr. Laurel warned that Mr. Marcos would be fighting for his political life.

"This is not an ordinary election," he said. "This is not a fair, clean election. This is an election where everything will have to be risked — life, liberty and even honor."

Later, in an interview, Mr. Laurel described his extensive preparations for a campaign he has been anticipating for years.

"I've been all over the country," he said. "I don't have to campaign that much. We're in touch with the grass roots. All we have to do is make sure the ballots are counted correctly. Eighty percent of our efforts will be directed at this."

He ended the interview abruptly, saying with a smile, "I have to go meet someone." He then returned to his study to get his glasses, saying, "Cory may want me to read something."

Mrs. Aquino said later in the evening that Mr. Laurel had met with her in her house but that the two

U.S. Official Warns Marcos That Elections Must be Fair

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and a congressional subcommittee have warned President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines that unless the forthcoming presidential election is visibly "free and fair," he risks losing all support at home and in the United States.

Appearing before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, predicted Tuesday that a fraudulent election would result

leaders, in their first discussion, had avoided the central question of who would head a presidential ticket.

"He asked me what had happened in the two weeks since he has been away, and I told him," she said, adding that they agreed to talk again.

Mrs. Aquino said that she had not yet decided whether to run for the presidency and was waiting, as she has before, for a petition drive to gather a million signatures in her support.

The two candidates display opposite styles and bring contrasting aspirations and sometimes antagonistic supporters to the campaign.

Mr. Laurel, a former ally of Mr. Marcos, is a politician in the president's own mold. He is professional, well organized and ambitious, and he has put in place a nationwide network of supporters who await the signal to go into action.

Mrs. Aquino, who says she never aspired to politics, seems to be a genuinely reluctant candidate, a symbol who fills a vacuum created by the assassination of her husband.

in "a complete collapse of confidence" in the Marcos government and a "disaster of large and indefinable proportions" for its relations with Washington.

Mr. Wolfowitz indicated that the Reagan administration would support a resolution, approved unanimously Tuesday by the Asian and Pacific Affairs subcommittee, saying that Congress intends to take into account "the degree to which democratic reforms are taking place" in considering future aid.

Her reluctance has helped crystallize a following that includes people who are disillusioned with politics. Some of these people say they are giving the electoral process a final chance.

Some of Mr. Laurel's confidants said Wednesday that they believed he had no intention of stepping away from the leading position he had worked years to obtain. Many of Mrs. Aquino's supporters, meanwhile, have said they would not work for a ticket headed by Mr. Laurel.

Speaking of these people, Mr. Laurel's nephew, José Laurel, who is governor of Batangas province, said Wednesday: "Emotions and sentiment do not win elections. Organization does."

"They have the jockey," he said of Mrs. Aquino's supporters. "We have the jockey and the horse."

He said he did not believe that Mr. Laurel's organization would work wholeheartedly for a ticket headed by Mrs. Aquino.

Several backers of Mr. Laurel said they doubted that Mrs. Aquino would be tough enough for the battle.

"This is not going to be a normal election," said René Espin, a former senator. "This is not going to be a picnic in the park."

Mr. Marcos's own political machine, meanwhile, appeared to be faltering Wednesday as the National Assembly delayed consideration of his election bill. The president submitted a bill on Monday asking the assembly to call an election for Jan. 17. Instead of taking up the bill Wednesday, the assembly discussed a backlog measure on succession procedures.

Sources in the president's party said that a division had arisen over the question of whether to include a vice-presidential candidate in the balloting, as Mr. Marcos has said he would do.

One source said that supporters of the president's wife, Imelda, were opposing the election of a vice president, fearing that a vice president might dilute her power as the surrogate for her husband.

Political analysts also said they thought Mr. Marcos might worry that a vice president could become a competing center of power. He might also fear defections from his party of loyalists who felt they had been passed over for the job, the analysts said.

There was some discussion Wednesday about the possibility of naming a loyal and politically weak man as Mr. Marcos's running mate to minimize the political damage within his party.

At his rally Wednesday, Mr. Laurel said that if he were to win an election as president, he would give Mr. Marcos the benefit of due process in answering for any crimes of which he might be accused.

"We will give Mr. Marcos what he has not given the Filipino people — justice and due process," he said.

Mr. Laurel also said he favored allowing the United States to keep its bases in the Philippines until the expiration of the current agreement in 1991. At that point, he said, a new agreement should be negotiated and then presented to the people for consideration.

WORLD BRIEFS

Paper Says Ulster Pact Concluded

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Britain and Ireland were reported Wednesday to have concluded an agreement to bring Dublin into the search for peace in British-ruled Northern Ireland.

The agreement was to be announced at a meeting Friday, probably in Northern Ireland, of the two countries' prime ministers, Garret FitzGerald of Ireland and Margaret Thatcher of Britain. The Irish Press newspaper reported.

Irish and British officials have maintained a policy throughout the 14 months of negotiations of refusing to comment on all reports. The Irish Press said a chief feature of the agreement would be the setting up of a joint British-Irish ministerial body with a permanent secretariat based in Belfast.

Jordan, Syria End Reconciliation Talks

AMMAN, Jordan (UPI) — Prime Minister Zaid al-Rifai turned home on Wednesday from two days of reconciliation talks in Damascus with Syrian leaders. Syrian and Jordanian officials described the talks as "useful and constructive" and a joint communiqué emphasized the points of agreement without mentioning existing policy differences between the two countries.

The communiqué, issued simultaneously in Damascus and Amman, said the Palestinian question as the "central issue for all Arabs" should "not be settled through separate agreements or direct talks" but required the participation of members of the United Nations Security Council, "particularly the United States and the Soviet Union."

China Clears 87 Accused as Spies

BEIJING (UPI) — The Communist Party has cleared 87 persons wrongly branded as spies more than 30 years ago and has released them "loyal Communists," the China Daily newspaper reported Wednesday. The accused spies, who had been believed to have been working for Chiang Kai-shek in the Sichuan province, actually were undercover agents for the Red Army during China's civil war in the 1940s, the newspaper said.

But according to the paper, the lone liaison person for the espionage network was killed while attempting to pass on information to the Communists on the eve of their 1949 takeover, and the other agents could not prove their Red Army links. They were cleared after a two-year inquest, the China Daily said.

Singapore Cites Journal for Contempt

SINGAPORE (IHT) — Attorney General Tan Boon Teik has filed contempt of court charges against the owner, editor, printer, distributor and Singapore-based correspondent of The Asian Wall Street Journal because of an Oct. 17 editorial that commented on the trial and conviction of an opposition politician.

The politician, Joshua R. Jayaraman, was found guilty of making false declaration about his Workers Party account in 1983. He was fined and sentenced to three months in prison, but is appealing the conviction. The District Court ruling reversed an earlier decision by a magistrate. In its editorial, the Journal alleged that Mr. Jayaraman had "suffered what many Singaporeans believe is official harassment" and that the widespread belief that the government was trying to wipe out its opposition leader and his party. In filing contempt charges, the attorney general asserted that the editorial questioned the integrity and impartiality of Singapore's judicial system.

French Seize Suspected Drug Traders

PARIS (NYT) — French police arrested several dozen suspected international drug traffickers in a pre-dawn raid Wednesday that officials said promised to knock out a major ring supplying heroin to the United States. The raids followed nearly a year of close surveillance of suspected drug traffickers by European and American drug enforcement agencies, who found activities similar to those of the so-called "French connection," which largely French drug traders in the late 1960s and early 1970s supplied heroin to the United States from Marseille.

Soviet Paper Says Sailor Fell Off Ship

MOSCOW (NYT) — A Soviet newspaper Wednesday gave its own version of the incident involving a Soviet seaman who was forcibly returned to his ship at New Orleans, claiming that Miroslav Medved fell off his freighter and became "disoriented."

The account in *Trud* was the first Soviet press notice of the case. It was published once Mr. Medved and his ship, the *Marshal Konev*, were on their way back to the Soviet Union.

According to U.S. reports, the incident began Oct. 24 when Mr. Medved, a Ukrainian, jumped overboard into the Mississippi River. Within hours, border agents decided to return him to the freighter despite his resistance. Once back on his ship the sailor apparently changed his mind. State Department officials then interviewed him and concluded that he had decided to return to the Soviet Union.

Yurchenko Hope to Live in U.S. Cite

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Vitaly S. Yurchenko, once portrayed the United States as a valuable Soviet defector, had hoped to be anonymously with a woman on the West Coast of the United States after he had been thoroughly questioned by the CIA, according to a senior CIA intelligence official.

The official said Tuesday that officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who participated in the CIA interrogations of Mr. Yurchenko repeatedly showed him newspaper clippings describing his defector. That is when "he began thinking maybe he'd made a big mistake," the official said. "He was very, very upset."

For the Record

Air traffic controllers in Madrid and the Canary Islands began a 16-day strike early Wednesday that was expected to cause the suspension of 100 national and international flights, airlines officials said.

Erich Honecker held talks in East Berlin on Wednesday with François Mitterrand, the leftist premier of the state of Saarland, prompting diplomatic speculation that the East German leader's twice-canceled trip to Bonn might take place next month.

DOONESBURY



East Beirut Is Paralyzed By a Strike

Reuters

BEIRUT — The Christian quarter of East Beirut was largely paralyzed Wednesday by a strike called to protest a bomb attack on Christian leaders opposed to a Syrian-sponsored plan to end the Lebanese civil war.

Schools, banks and businesses in the Christian sector closed, but bakeries and drug stores remained open. Moslem-controlled West Beirut carried on as normal.

The strike was called by the Phalange Party, its leader, Elie Karameh, was injured in the blast Tuesday at a monastery where five members of the rightist, Lebanese Front coalition were holding their weekly meeting.

The explosion killed four persons and wounded 25. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by an anonymous telephone caller on behalf of two previously unknown Christian groups.

An aide to the head of the Church of England, meanwhile, left London for Beirut on Wednesday to try to win freedom for four American hostages in Lebanon.

Terry Waite, a lay assistant to the archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, decided to come to Beirut after a telephone call from an intermediary for the Islamic Jihad organization, which said it was holding the Americans.

In February, Mr. Waite persuaded the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, to free four British held in Tripoli.

Archbishop Runcie received a letter last week from the four American hostages asking for his help in obtaining their release.



Terry Waite, an aide to the archbishop of Canterbury.

First Trial of Achille Lauro Hijackers On Arms Charges Set to Start Monday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENOA — The four hijackers of the cruise ship Achille Lauro and an alleged accomplice are to stand trial Monday on charges of illegal possession of arms and explosives.

Giabat al-Taqi, Jordan; Ahmad Marouf al-Assadi, 23, born in Damascus; Ibrahim Fatayer Abdessi, 20, born in Beirut; and Bassam al-Asker, 19, born in Tripoli, Lebanon.

The fifth man was identified as Mohamad Kalf, a Syrian who was arrested with false passports in Genoa before the Achille Lauro departed on its Mediterranean cruise on Oct. 3.

Meanwhile, in New York, two women, Sophie Chasser, 70, and Anna Schneider, 73, who were held hostage on the ship, sued the cruise line and four tour companies for \$400 million, contending that the hijacking has caused them severe psychological injuries. (AP, UPI)

Separating of charges is fairly common in complicated cases involving terrorist-related crimes. The prosecutors' office identified the accused hijackers as: Yousif Magid al-Moqri, 23, born in Giabat al-Taqi, Jordan; Ahmad Marouf al-Assadi, 23, born in Damascus; Ibrahim Fatayer Abdessi, 20, born in Beirut; and Bassam al-Asker, 19, born in Tripoli, Lebanon.

Mr. Campomanes said the trial was scheduled for a period between Feb. 10 and April 21 and that a message was sent to potential organizers of the match, according to Mr. Karpov.

Mr. Karpov defeated Mr. Karlov in a 24-game contest in Moscow that ended Saturday, but Mr. Karpov may have a rematch within three months under a decision by the federation.

The new champion has said he opposes the decision because the two players have already played 72 championship games, including 48 in a first title round that was halted by Mr. Campomanes in February.

(AP, Reuters)

Chess Rematch Planned Early in '86

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Florencio Campomanes, president of the International Chess Federation, has said that a rematch between the new world champion, Gary Kasparov, and the former titleholder, Anatoli Karpov, will begin early next year.

Mr. Karpov was quoted as saying in Moscow that he has not yet decided whether to exercise his option for a rematch, and Mr. Kasparov complained that there should be a longer period before the new match.

Mr. Campomanes said the rematch was scheduled for a period between Feb. 10 and April 21 and that a message was sent to potential organizers of the match, according to Mr. Karpov.

Mr. Karpov defeated Mr. Karlov in a 24-game contest in Moscow that ended Saturday, but Mr. Karpov may have a rematch within three months under a decision by the federation.

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(AP, Reuters)

As a photographer for the U.S. Army during World War II and as director of photography for Look magazine for a quarter century, Mr. Rothstein captured a broad panorama of people and events from the destruction of war to the bent figure of a little boy trying to lift a bucket of mud by the handle.

Mr. Rothstein's subjects were symbols of the period: abandoned farms, boarded-up banks, eroded land, jalopies stacked with furniture and rusted farm tools on parched earth. The people — an old man reading a Bible, children learning their lessons, farmers at work — have a simple dignity.

In 1940, Mr. Rothstein became a staff photographer for Look, but he left a short time later to become a photographer in the Signal Corps in Burma, India and China.

After the war, he returned to Look, where he worked until its demise in 1971. He then joined Parade magazine as associate editor, director of photography and, until his death, as a consultant.

Pelle Lindbergh, 26, Star Hockey Goalie

STRATFORD, New Jersey (AP) — Pelle Lindbergh, 26, the National Hockey League's leading goalie last season for the Philadelphia Flyers, died Monday from injuries suffered in an automobile crash Sunday.

Mr. Lindbergh, a native of Stockholm, played on the 1980 Swedish Olympic hockey team. He won the Vezina Trophy as the NHL's best goalie last season.

The royal couple arrived in nearby West Palm Beach in early afternoon after a flight from Washington. At the airport, they moved easily among schoolchildren and others who had been permitted into the reception area to shout, and at times to sing, to the Prince and Princess while condemning the crowds they inevitably drew.

Not all of Palm Beach has been happy with the fuss the royal visit has occasioned. Even the unhappy ones, however, expressed something like reverence for the prince and princess while condemning the crowds they inevitably drew.

YES, IT DOES

Nicaragua May Seek Jets To Match F-5's It Says U.S. Plans for Honduras

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Nicaragua's defense minister has suggested that his government might soon acquire new military aircraft to counter what he said was a U.S. decision to send F-5 jet fighters planes to Honduras.

The defense minister, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, also predicted that government forces would make decisive blows against rebels in the coming months and assure the insurgents' "total defeat" by early 1987.

In Washington, a State Department official said the United States eventually would replace Honduras' Super Mystere fighters, possibly with F-5's, but said he knew of

and other evidence asserted that Nicaragua had been receiving increased military shipments from the Soviet Union, many of them transported through Cuba. Mr. Ortega said Tuesday that this "big upsurge" was designed "to cover up the agreements they have already signed with Honduras."

"This American charge against Nicaragua, that we are receiving arms through Cuba, is aimed at creating an unfair view of Cuban-Nicaragua relations," Mr. Ortega said. "If Cuba and Nicaragua maintain a relationship in all areas, that is our decision, and Cuban and Nicaraguan ships are going to transport whatever Cuba and Nicaragua decide."

■ Harassment Reported

Shirley Christian of *The New York Times* reported from Washington:

The State Department accused Nicaragua on Tuesday of harassing Nicaraguan employees of the U.S. Embassy in Managua by subjecting them to hours of interrogation by state security agents.

Charles E. Redman, a department spokesman, said the United States had protested the questioning to the Nicaraguan government and demanded that the practice be halted immediately.

Mr. Redman said that 14 Nicaraguans who work for the embassy were summoned to the National Directorate of State Security from Nov. 2 to Nov. 7. He said the sessions had lasted six to 13 hours and had been "intense and abusive."

"All have been accused of working for the CIA and all have been told they were prisoners," Mr. Redman said. "So far, all have been released but with warnings that they will be under surveillance in the future."

"We reject any claims that these employees were engaged in espionage activities. All are employed in the normal sort of support functions, as foreign nationals in any U.S. embassy in the world."

Nicaragua denied Tuesday that it had intimidated U.S. Embassy employees. Reuters reported from Managua. The Foreign Ministry, in a note to the embassy, called the accusation "insulting and threatening."

The ministry said it had adopted "preventive measures in the exercise of jurisdiction," but did not elaborate.

■ New Peace Effort

Central American nations have called a new round of talks in an attempt to break the deadlock over the Contadora initiative to bring peace to the region. Reuters reported from Luxembourg.

Foreign Minister Augusto Ramírez Ceampa of Colombia, speaking for the four-country Contadora group and five other Central American countries meeting in Luxembourg, said Tuesday that foreign ministers of those countries have agreed to call a three-day session of senior officials starting Nov. 19.

Mr. Ocampo said the nations also have agreed on guidelines for their officials to try to overcome two remaining obstacles to a peace accord, the level of armaments in the region and military maneuvers.

The new meeting was called directly after the European Community signed its first political and economic accords with the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — as well as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Is UNESCO Incurrigible?

Walking out of UNESCO a year ago, the United States pledged to keep open the possibility that this fallen institution might yet regain the value to make it worth America's while to rejoin. To this end the Reagan administration posted an official watch and set up a citizens' commission to oversee the venture of reform. It continued consultations with the 20 or so Western countries that most of them were scarcely less disturbed than Washington by mismanagement and politicization of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, but which had decided to use the shock imparted by U.S. withdrawal to test the chances of reform from within.

So how are things going? The British had said they would quit by year's end if... They were a bit vague on the 'if,' to allow room for maneuver on an issue where the political community is split, journalism is engaged and Britain's European allies and Commonwealth partners are pulling it in different directions. At the biennial UNESCO conference just completed in Sofia, the British hedged, joining the prevailing consensus on key resolutions but inserting reservations. The resolutions had to do with areas where the fuzzy leftism of UNESCO has in the past sent Western democrats up the wall. One such area is internation-

al communications: controlling the media is the familiar UNESCO itch. Another is "people's rights," a phrase some UNESCO folks would like to use in place of human rights. It was, for the West, an uphill struggle.

All the same, there was some movement at Sofia. Resentment at the American withdrawal was tempered by a strain of regret and hope that the United States would reconsider. Disputes over the position of the American observer mission, American financial obligations and the rights of American nationals on the UNESCO staff came out in a way satisfactory to Washington. Some progress was recorded on questions of budgeting and management.

And while America has insisted that it would not get personal, it escaped no one's attention that the Soviet bloc suddenly withdrew its support for a third term for Secretary-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, who lost the confidence of most Westerners years ago. The Russians may feel that a club without American members is not much worth belonging to.

The United States left UNESCO because the organization was standing its founding ideals of freedom on their head. Working to reform UNESCO is the best tribute to the role that it might again play.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stay Out of Angola's War

Should the United States come to the aid of anti-Communist rebels in Angola? Doing so would be legal now that Congress has repealed the Clark amendment, which has barred such aid since 1976. Many Americans are pressing the Reagan administration to side openly with Jonas Savimbi, who commands the UNITA insurgents. In their eyes it is a simple choice, no different from helping the guerrillas who resist Soviet invaders in Afghanistan. Angola's Marxist government gets copious aid from the Soviet bloc. Why not balance the scales?

If politics were Euclidean, that argument might be persuasive. But in Angola the shortest distance between two points is a crooked line. A civil war erupted in the former Portuguese colony when it abruptly attained independence in 1975. Angola's eight million inhabitants belong to three big and many smaller ethnic groups, none strong enough to dominate. In the contest for power the belligerents have scrambled for foreign aid.

The avowedly Marxist MPLA or Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, won control of the capital with Soviet weapons and Cuban troops. In the bush, Mr. Savimbi's UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, fights on, aided by South African arms and interventions and Western mercenaries. Each side invokes lofty ideals to justify a refusal to share power among all ethnic groups. But the ideals are mocked by the belligerents' behavior.

Mr. Savimbi promises freedom, and ratio-

nizes reliance on South Africa as a desperate necessity. His foes in the capital speak of sovereignty and plead the same desperation to justify reliance on the Soviet bloc. But their Marxism has not prevented them from dealing fairly with American oil investors, and their dependence on Cuban troops has been greatly increased by South Africa's meddling. Indeed, Pretoria has fanned the Angola war to perpetuate its illegal hold on neighboring Namibia.

In these circumstances, to side with Mr. Savimbi is to side with South Africa's wider campaign to dominate its neighbors. To black Africans, Angola is mainly South Africa's victim, not the Soviet Union's. In helping the Afghan resistance, the United States aligns itself with a significant bloc of non-Communist nations. Helping Mr. Savimbi would be a align only with South Africa.

Such distinctions in defining America's interest are more important than the ostensible Marxism of some African regimes. The way to their respect and friendship is to recognize their interests in the definition of America's own. Mr. Savimbi angrily denies that he is South Africa's pawn but insists that his rivals are fatally compromised by their dependence on foreign help. In truth, this is not a war between pawns, but between Angolans.

Repeal of the Clark amendment is not a mandate for intervention. The prudent course, as the State Department contends, is to stay out and press for a regional settlement.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Waiting for Mideast Change

Room for a Soviet Role?

Hitler showed — and, on quite a different scale, Lebanon shows — that treaties do not assure peace unless they have wide popular support and leaders determined to back them. If the Arabs were no more of a threat to Israel than the Canadians are to the United States, Israel would have every reason to give up its occupied territories as part of a peace deal with Jordan. But the national aspirations of the Palestinians, however reasonable they sound, are all too likely to pave the way for the annihilation of Israel. As long as this remains the Arab purpose — and the Palestine Liberation Organization charter states as much — Israel would be suicidal to give up territories.

What can be done, then, about the Palestinian problem? Nothing, except to wait and hope that time will bring change in Arab ideology.

We err, however, in assuming that it is the Palestinian problem that causes the danger of war in the Middle East. In fact, it is an Arab problem — an Arab hostility toward Israel that extends far beyond the Palestinians. American diplomatic efforts to solve the Palestinian problem are thus at best irrelevant.

Change will take years. With the "radical" Arabs at their backs, the "moderates" will not dare give up the dream of annihilating Israel. We should stop sponsoring one silly "peace process" after the other. Premature diplomacy puts pressure on Israel to do what it cannot do.

—Ernest van den Haag, professor of jurisprudence and public policy at Fordham University Law School, in *The New York Times*.

—The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR NOV. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: N.Y. Transit: The Bad Old Days
NEW YORK — The generation of today, journeying about town by subway, elevated railroad, trolley and taxicab, knows little of the archaic period in the '70s when the town had outgrown its old systems of transit. In those days the Broadway omnibus was the chief means of transport to and from Wall Street, and the trip from the financial centre to 23d Street usually consumed an hour owing to the traffic. Brooklynites came and went on ferries and Harlem was reached by a fleet of East River steamboats. The floors of the horse cars that plied Third Avenue and University Place were piled thick with straw, in which passengers were supposed to keep their feet warm. It is for these and other reasons that old New Yorkers grumble less about the subway than do their juniors.

1935: Anti-British Riots in Egypt

CAIRO — Violent anti-British rioting broke out today [Nov. 13] in various parts of Egypt. Two persons are dead and 150 injured. Flamed by increased British pressure on Egypt in the present international crisis, mobs attacked the British Consulate in Cairo. Further rioting in Cairo was feared tonight when 40,000 Egyptians answered the call of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafid Nationalist party, to a mass meeting. The occasion of the riots was the 17th anniversary of the day when the first Egyptian delegation went to London after the Armistice to ask for Egypt's independence. Hopes of independence were raised then in consideration of Egypt's part in the World War. Similar hopes were raised recently in view of Egypt's cooperation with Great Britain in the present conflict with Italy.

Keeping Mideast Hopes in Focus

By Amos Perlmutter

WASHINGTON — The prospect for serious negotiations between Israel and Jordan over the so-called Palestinian issue is brighter today than it has been at any time during the three decades of Israel's existence. Preparations for such talks may indeed be taking place now, privately. The next few weeks will be a critical time.

Both sides will continue to pay lip service to grandiose and often impossible goals, but if the talks are to bear any fruit at all, both leaders must focus when they meet on the immediate, concrete problems that mean most to them both.

The guiding precedent should be the process that culminated in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat ended up exchanging very concrete political goods and each took home a coveted prize. Mr. Begin was in a position to offer the Sinai to Mr. Sadat, who was in turn in a position to offer Israel a peace treaty.

Most important, neither leader entertained any illusions about the other. Mr. Begin knew that Mr. Sadat could make no serious compromises on the Palestinian issue and Mr. Sadat knew that Mr. Begin would never relinquish his dream of Greater Israel. In public, both pursued chimerical, intangible goals — Mr. Sadat calling for Palestinian self-determination, Mr. Begin asking for a com-

prehensive peace with all Arabs. But both knew that when they got to the table they had to concentrate on a plausible accord.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres and King Hussein have a number of solid goods to exchange. The principal one is negative — neither wants an independent Palestinian state on his border. Hussein cannot, of course, afford to say so in public, but he would be as threatened as Israel would be at independence of the territories on the west bank of the Jordan River.

Talks certainly will have to begin in private. Jordan faces pressure from the Palestine Liberation Organization and the moderate Arab states, who continue to assert that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Mr. Peres fears that talks with Jordan would destroy his fragile national unity government and leave him facing another deadlocked election.

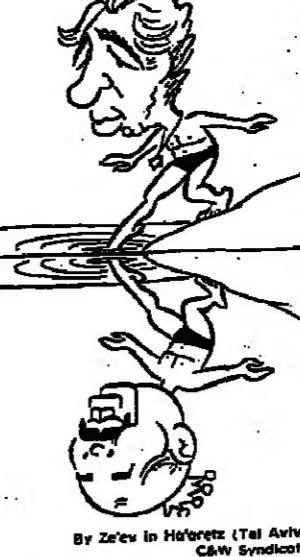
Nevertheless, neither can ignore this opportunity to move toward peace. Both have accepted the principle of international participation. The United States seems willing to help. And, most important, the political credibility of the PLO now seems seriously threatened.

What further steps need to be taken to bring about negotiations? Syria

and Jordan must proceed with the rapprochement begun in recent weeks — a thaw that inevitably will bode ill for Yasser Arafat. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt could also help by brokering a new arrangement for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Such a delegation might include Palestinians from the territories or even from the ranks of the pro-Syrian, anti-Arafat PLO factions.

Before any public negotiations can take place, Mr. Peres and Hussein must meet privately to narrow in on their tangible goals. Hussein could take such an opportunity to inform Mr. Peres about the Palestinians who might participate in a joint delegation. Mr. Peres might propose a unilateral withdrawal of the military occupation forces on the West Bank in preparation for some kind of Palestinian autonomy there. Both sides could reassure each other that there will be no Israeli annexation and no independent Palestinian state.

One great advantage of such preparatory talks would be to oust Mr. Arafat's PLO from any future negotiations. Mr. Arafat has disillusioned virtually all of his friends and badly embarrassed Hussein by refusing to give up terrorist activities in "Palestine" or to recognize Israel. Western public opinion now sees the PLO with brutal clarity, and even the Palestinians in the territories are increasingly impatient for peace.



Halfhearted Assault on Apartheid

By Thomas Conrad

PHILADELPHIA — President Reagan took the wind out of the sails of the bipartisan anti-apartheid movement in September when he buckled to pressure and signed an executive order outlining sanctions against South Africa. But now that the outline is taking shape in the form of diluted regulations, it is clear the administration's commitment to end apartheid was only half-hearted.

The Commerce Department is circulating a watered-down version of the sanctions and will not allow the usual public comment period once the regulations are issued. As they stand, the sanctions are filled with loopholes and exemptions and will have little impact on apartheid.

To be fair, the draft regulations will expand some controls by reducing the number of shipments of technology permitted under blanket licenses and by adding a few more South African agencies to the list of prohibited customers. Yet on balance, they will be little more than a mild irritant. They are designed to quiet public criticism but not to stop the flow of strategic technology to South Africa's police, its military and its arms industry.

The regulations, in their latest draft form, have several blind spots:

• They leave most South African government agencies off the embargo list. The regulations bar shipments to a few national "apartheid-enforcing agencies" but fail to ban sales to other national and hundreds of local bodies that can import for the restricted agencies.

• They permit American companies to sell computers and components in systems assembled in third countries and then reshipped to South Africa as long as the components constitute less than 20 percent of the price of the total system. This "re-export" loophole could allow imports of millions of dollars worth of sophisticated U.S. technology.

• They continue to permit high-tech sales to South African commercial arms contractors. Although direct sales to the state weapons conglomerate and the security forces are prohibited, the military made it clear — though Mr. McNamara opposed the idea — that they considered this the first step in a "heavy" ABM defense against Soviet attack.

That prospect apparently convinced the Russians to heed McNamara's Glassboro warning that a missile defense on one side would inevitably stimulate an increase in offensive missiles on the other, and vice versa. In June 1968, Moscow agreed to enter arms control talks, and Mr. Johnson, who had by then refused to seek re-election, was ready to announce on Aug. 21 that he would go to Moscow to begin such talks in October. The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 20 scuttled the arrangement.

When what became known as the SALT talks finally began in November 1969, not just President Richard Nixon — who had embraced the McNamara arguments and persuaded the joint chiefs to go along — but the Russians too were pressing for a limitation on ABMs. It was ultimately reached in the treaty of May 1972.

Moscow's willingness to enter that treaty represented one of the great turnabouts in Soviet-American relations — but no greater, unfortunately, than the turnaround of the Reagan administration in becoming the new champion of the old ABM fallacy.

The New York Times.

The ABM Fallacy, and a Summit Lesson for Reagan

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration's curious decision to keep Caspar Weinberger out of the summit conference in Geneva provides a backhanded reminder of a different defense secretary, the hawkish Robert S. McNamara, who was then the joint chief of staff, congressional hawks, and Republican critics. The delay in deployment, plus the overture to Moscow for talks on limiting ABM deployments.

Here was a classic Johnsonian compromise. Intelligence suggested that the Russians were beginning the deployment of an ABM defense.

Moscow, apparently suspecting that Washington wanted to limit Soviet defenses while retaining what were then its own offensive advantages, hedged on entering such talks. And in February, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, speaking in London, defended ABMs.

More than 18 years later, in his speech last month to the United Nations, President Reagan quoted Mr. Kosygin: "I believe that defensive weapons, which prevent attack, are not the cause of the arms race but constitute a factor preventing the death of people."

In June 1967, however, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Kosygin unexpectedly agreed to meet at Glassboro, New Jersey. The president brought Mr. McNamara along and, over lunch, Mr. McNamara argued the case against ABM defense directly to the Soviet prime minister. Mr. Kosygin appeared unimpressed and still refused to agree to arms talks; Mr. Johnson wrote in his memoirs that the "point did not get across — or Kosygin chose not to understand."

In a speech in San Francisco that September, Mr. McNamara made the point publicly:

An ABM system, he said, "can rather obviously be defeated by an enemy simply sending more offensive warheads, or dummy warheads, than there are defensive missiles capable of disposing of them."

"Were we to deploy a heavy ABM system," he added, "the Soviets would clearly be strongly motivated to so increase their offensive capability as to cancel out our defensive advantage." The United States, Mr. McNamara made clear,

'Shoah': Evoking the Holocaust in Brilliant Simplicity

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — There has never been anything like it, or its subject, so there is something flat about saying that "Shoah" is the finest film ever. So say this: It is the noblest use to which cinema — the technology, the techniques — has been put, ever.

Claude Lanzmann's nine-hour masterpiece ("Shoah" (the Hebrew word for annihilation) is an evocation of memories of the Holocaust and it proves that the unspeakable is not inexplicable.

One reviewer got it exactly right when he described Lanzmann as a "cinematic pointillist." He works in minutes that cumulatively become portentous. He asks a question such as, "Was this road asphalted?" and the person questioned begins to talk and the narrative builds, detail upon detail, until you hell in a monotone; it is the more hellish for its matter-of-factness.

One person, after seeing "Shoah," wrote to Lanzmann that it was the

first time he had heard the cry of an infant in the gas chamber. He had not, of course, what he heard was the quiet description by an Auschwitz survivor of the way bodies were jumbled when the gas-chamber doors opened, and what that jumble of flesh and blood and vomit and excrement told about the final minutes in the dark when fathers lost their grips on their sons and the strong climbed over the weak as the gas fumes rose.

Here is a task — a duty — for Jewish and other organizations: subsidize the sale of cassettes of this film. No church or school should be without it. Lanzmann's little questions ("What color was the truck?") wind up answering one big question: What was it like? The answer to that con-

tains the answer to another big question, the question that is the title of the only other film Lanzmann has made: "Why Israel?"

The Nazi project was to erase European Jewry — not just kill but erase traces. So the Nazis ground to dust the bones that would not burn and threw the dust in rivers and lakes. "Shoah," like Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag," is an act of continuing resistance to a continuing atrocity.

Continuing? Yes, it is an assertion of memory against a program of erasure, a program that will not be fulfilled until memory fades and indifference reigns. Lanzmann cites a philosopher's statement that Europe's massacred Jews "are not just of the past, they are the presence of an absence." Wherever "Shoah" is seen, they are present.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Greenpeace and the French

Regarding the opinion column, "The Socialists' Greenpeace Sentence," *Susse* (Sept. 11).

William Pfaff cites his Spectator article on the French Army without, it seems, having read the text. I did not suggest that Greenpeace had provoked a "highly sophisticated form of coup d'état." In fact, I said the opposite — that Greenpeace, in itself, was of very little importance to France, except that it revealed to the public the government's lack of control over the army. The phrase, "a highly sophisticated form of coup d'état," was used to describe what has taken place at almost regular intervals in French history — as recently as 1958, with close calls in 1961 and 1968. It describes the withdrawal of support by the French Army from a regime caught up in political and public disorder. This withdrawal in a moment of need creates a power vacuum into which the regime collapses.

The film's recurring image is of trains rolling across Poland's flat terrain. There is a sinisterness, a menace in the mere clack-clack of wheels that the rules of the game have been changed by the decision in the early 1970s to build the Gendarmerie into

the army does not mean that the army loved the minister. And there is no longer any concrete reason to fear a military withdrawal of support. The politicians, the officers and the public have not, however, adjusted to this change. They still see the army as the bottom-line guarantee for any regime's survival. They have therefore reacted to the last few months' events as if the army's active friendship were essential to remaining in power. As a result, France appears to be slipping toward yet another of its historic crisis points.

Mr. Pfaff talks blithely of the Socialists finding themselves "with an unwelcome debt to the army" and yet does not ask whether it is normal in a democracy for governments or parties to have debts to armies. What would

Peres Dismisses Sharon, Igniting Cabinet Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)
a narrow coalition, Labor strategists said.

The confrontation began building Monday night when Mr. Sharon, in a speech in Haifa, accused the prime minister of cynicism and craftiness in conducting secret peace negotiations without consulting his cabinet.

He was referring to reports, denied by Mr. Peres but widely circulated, that the prime minister met secretly with King Hussein of Jordan last month in Europe.

Through diplomatic mediation by the United States, he was said to have reached an informal understanding with King Hussein that Israel would accept direct peace negotiations in an international conference if a Jordanian delegation included only Palestinians acceptable to Israel.

Charging that Mr. Peres was "leading the government down a crooked path without its ministers having any idea of what's going on," Mr. Sharon said of King Hussein: "This hypocrite from Amman receives almost daily compliments from Peres, despite the fact that he

PLO headquarters continue to operate in Amman."

While Mr. Sharon long has been outspoken in his criticism of Mr. Peres's foreign policy, accusing the prime minister of attempting to impose Labor Party designs of making territorial concessions in exchange for peace.

Mr. Sharon's latest attacks, Labor aides said, appeared to be designed to force the resignation of the coalition so that Mr. Sharon could try to become the leader of the Likud bloc.

Mr. Peres lashed back Tuesday, obliquely referring to the trade minister as a "zealot" and saying that his remarks "exceed any possible norm within the framework of a national unity government."

Mr. Sharon defiantly repeated his charges, saying in a radio interview Wednesday morning that the "question of the style" in which he expresses himself was not as important as the issue of Mr. Peres's handling of the peace initiative.

Referring to a widely published newspaper photograph of an Israeli who had been stabbed last week in Jerusalem, Mr. Sharon said, "We all see shocking pictures of Jews lying with knives in their backs while we continue to conduct secret negotiations with Hussein when the headquarters of the murderers are operating from his capital."

Under the September 1984 national unity agreement, the prime minister cannot dismiss a minister from the opposite faction without the consent of the alternate prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader, was to assume the prime ministership in the fall of 1986.

Under the current phase of the rotation system, this meant that Mr. Peres required Mr. Shamir's consent to dismiss a Likud minister if he adhered to the coalition agreement.

However, Mr. Peres's aides said that under the "collective responsibility" provision of Israeli law, a prime minister has absolute discretion in dismissing a minister.

Mr. Peres was believed to have told Mr. Shamir that when there was a contradiction between parliamentary law and the coalition agreement, the law would take precedence.

Mitterrand, Thatcher to Meet

The Associated Press

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain are to hold their annual meeting in London on Monday.

In what appeared to be a new statement of policy, Mr. Reagan said the United States would engage the Soviet Union in discussion of a nuclear-free zone in Europe. This proposal has long been advocated by the Russians and opposed by the United States and its European allies.

Basic military doctrine of the North Atlantic alliance holds that

U.S. Informs Soviet of SALT-2 Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

missile defense and provide it to the Soviet Union "at cost."

In the interview with British, French, Italian, Swiss and West German broadcasters, Mr. Reagan reiterated what he called "my dream" of what could happen with a strategic missile defense program.

"We don't start deploying it," he said. "We get everybody together, and we say, 'Here it is.'"

He added, "Now we think that all of us who have nuclear weapons should agree that we're going to eliminate the nuclear weapons. But we will make available to everyone this weapon. I don't mean we'll give it to them. They're going to have to pay for it, but at cost."

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In a briefing for reporters on the human rights issues to be discussed

by President Reagan with Mr. Gorbachev next week, the official ruled out, however, any concessions just for the release of individual Soviet Pact dissidents such as Andrei D. Sakharov and Anatoly B. Shcharansky.

He said the United States would not take part "in highly specific if-for-it negotiations."

"It's going to be a matter of reviewing the total performance on the Soviet Union's part, and then making a decision on that basis," the official said.

U.S. Mentions Soviet Jews

Bernard Gwertzman of *The New York Times* reported from Washington:

A senior Reagan administration official said Tuesday that if Mr. Gorbachev allowed "a significant movement" of Jews and others from the Soviet Union, the United States would move to ease restrictions on trade with Moscow.

In a briefing for reporters on the human rights issues to be discussed



Snow falls as a Swiss soldier stacks sandbags at Geneva's Cointrin international airport as part of the security preparations for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting next week.

Pretoria Frees 4 White Activists Held Under Emergency Decrees

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African authorities have freed from detention the only four whites held under the state of emergency that was declared almost four months ago, according to the parents of one of those released.

A fifth detainee, Ram Saljee, who is of Indian descent, was said to have been freed as well.

The motive for the release remained unclear. According to figures published last week, more than 1,100 people, mostly blacks, are held under the emergency decree now in force in 38 magisterial districts, while 392 out of 1,633 people held apart from the provisions of the emergency under the wide-ranging security legislation are still in detention.

The story of the four whites, however, seemed to underline what political activists said was the differing treatment reserved for different groups of detainees.

[Critics of apartheid said Wednesday that the five persons released effectively "banned" by restrictions on their freedom to travel, attend public gatherings and publish, The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

[Colonel Leo Mellet, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order confirmed that "conditions" had been imposed on all five upon their release. It was the first time the government used the July 21 state of emergency to authorize such restrictions on persons not facing criminal charges, he said.

[Sueena Duncan, president of the Black Sash women's anti-apartheid group, commented: "This is another kind of arbitrary punishment without trial. If the government is going to use this very widely on hundreds of people in detention, then it is more evidence that the government is seeking to crush all opposition." Formal banning orders have been widely condemned in the West.]

The four whites were identified as Neil Coleman, Auret van Heerden, Maurice Smothers and Simon Ratcliffe, all detained shortly after the imposition of the state of emergency on July 21. Max Coleman, a prominent lawyer opposed to the system of apartheid, said his son was freed Tuesday with Mr. Saljee and the three other whites.

According to those who have followed the detention of the whites, the four men were initially kept in solitary confinement but, after legal proceedings were begun on their behalf, they were permitted

access to a prison store and were able to meet together for three

hours a day to exercise, play table tennis and talk. The rest of the time was spent in isolation.

The same informants, who declined to be identified, said that prison conditions were different for other detainees.

Black men in detention, the informants said, were so numerous that it was impossible to keep them in solitary confinement and so had been detained together. They formed committees among themselves to regulate their detention.

Women emerging from detention, these sources said, had told friends that female detainees were

less numerous and had more freedom.

The four whites are the last of 10 political activists who were held. But 100,000 blacks were detained under the emergency regulations, equivalent to 10 percent of the population. About 100,000 people have been released since the state of emergency was declared on July 21, according to the South African government. According to the Associated Press, 4,724 of the 100,000 detainees leaving jail are still held.

Doe Is Said to Put Down Coup Attempt in Liberia

(Continued from Page 1)

staff. General Henry Dubar, said that troops from Cuba and Sierra Leone had participated in the coup attempt, news agencies reported. He also said that the rebels were armed with weapons made in Communist countries.

The coup attempt was led by Thomas Quiwonkpa, who was Liberia's top military commander until 1983 when he fled the country after being accused of plotting to overthrow Mr. Doe. For several hours Tuesday, General Quiwonkpa's forces controlled Monrovia. They arrested several ministers in Major General Doe's government and marched in the streets in the capital.

But by mid-afternoon Tuesday, General Doe broadcast on the government radio that he was back in charge and that the coup had failed. Fighting, however, continued after his announcement and diplomats in Monrovia were uncertain who controlled the country.

The whereabouts of General Quiwonkpa, a 30-year-old soldier who had helped General Doe overthrow Liberia's government in a 1980 coup, remained unclear Wednesday night. The government radio repeatedly broadcast a statement saying that he was being sought and would be detained. Government officials said in Monrovia that 15 rebels had been arrested.

The coup attempt came two weeks after General Doe was proclaimed the winner of a presidential election that he is widely believed to have lost. There were widespread reports of election violations.

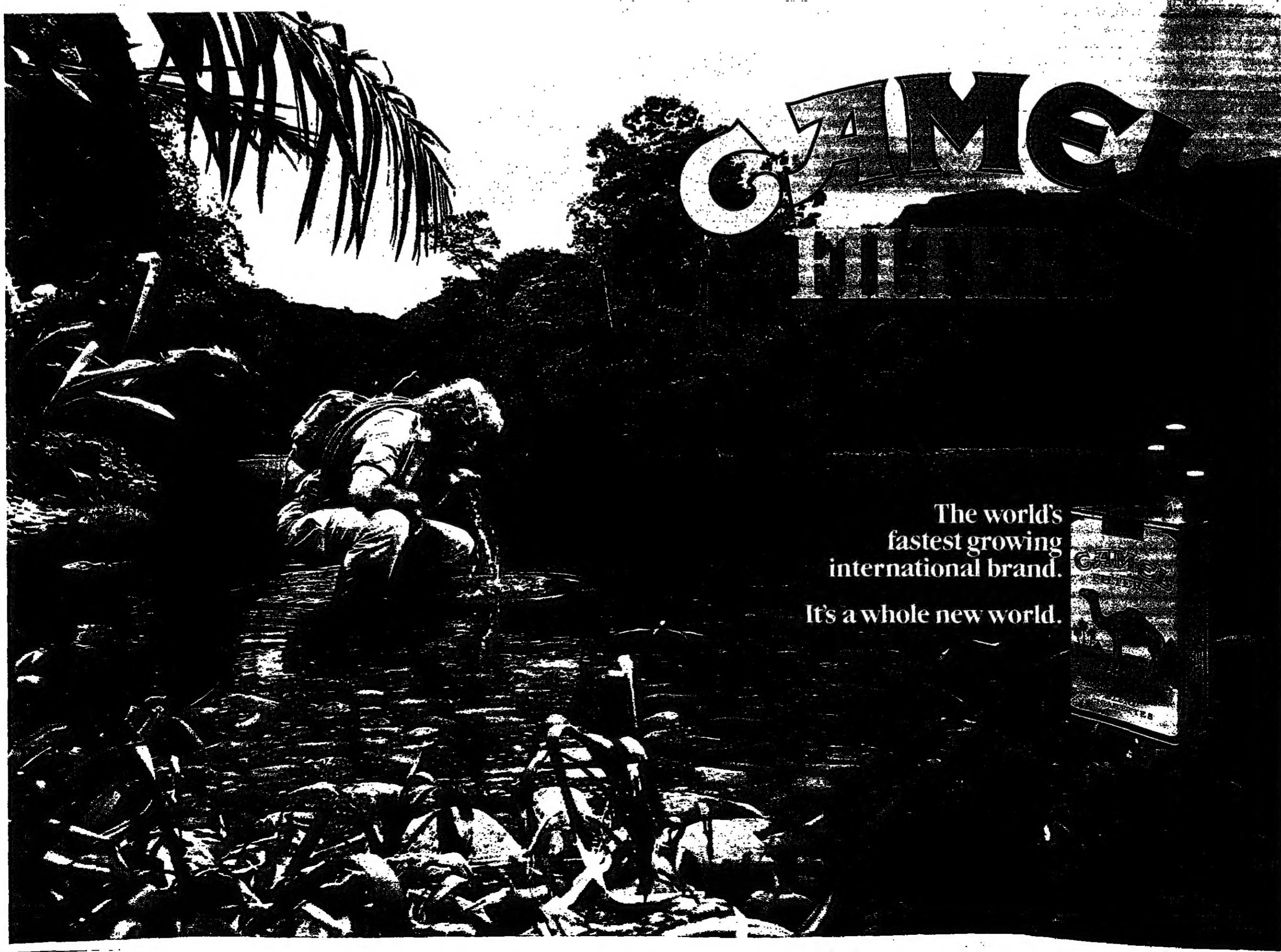
Unofficial vote counts, confirmed by Western diplomatic sources, showed that the apparent winner was the candidate of the Liberian Action Party, Jackson F. Doe, who is not related to General Doe.

General Dubar noted that some members of the Liberian Action Party might have been involved in the coup attempt, according to news agency reports.

The U.S. diplomat said it was not known if any members of the opposition party had been arrested. Repeated telephone calls Wednesday to the homes of several members of the Liberian Action Party went unanswered.

General Dubar said that after General Quiwonkpa's rebels had rounded up several senior ministers and taken them to an army stockade in the center of Monrovia, the rebel leader lost contact with his military support. Soldiers loyal to General Doe then broke into the stockade and released all the ministers as General Quiwonkpa fled, according to General Dubar.

For many years, the United States has been the dominant ally and aid donor to Liberia, a country founded 138 years ago by freed American slaves. It finances about one-third of the country's annual budget, but that assistance must be withdrawn under congressional order, if the State Department determines that last month's election was not "free and fair."



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SCIENCE

Computer Models Unravel Mysteries of Jupiter's Red Spot

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

THE Great Red Spot of Jupiter is yielding its mystery to a new approach by physicists and meteorologists.

Gone are the volcano theory, the egg theory, the planetoid theory, the column-of-gas theory, the hurricane theory. Scientists have concluded that the Great Red Spot is a gigantic eddy of swirling gas, driven by turbulent winds and apparently capable of keeping its

shape as long as the planet keeps spinning.

The Great Red Spot, a cosmic landmark since the first telescopes revealed it 300 years ago, has baffled generations of scientists by standing mostly in place and refusing to disappear. Specialists in the study of dynamical systems, or "chaos," believe that their findings will help them understand how order can emerge spontaneously from natural chaos, an understanding that may help penetrate the com-

plex patterns of weather on Earth.

Computer simulations by a Harvard University astronomer and mathematician, Philip S. Marcus, show that a Red Spot-like vortex arises on its own in a rapidly rotating system, "like a Phoenix out of the ashes."

It is a large-scale coherent structure sitting there happily as a clam amid all this turbulent chaos," Dr. Marcus said. "It lives by cannibalizing." When smaller eddies develop in Jupiter's atmosphere, the Red Spot tends to suck them in.

The Red Spot, 25,000 miles (40,000 kilometers) wide and big enough to cover the surface of Earth, barely moves. Astronomers have long sought to find an explanation that would tie it to some feature on the planet's surface. Early in this century, some theorized that it might be the eruption of a volcano — acknowledging, however, that it would take a huge volcano, even by Jovian standards.

What is emerging instead is a picture of an other-worldly kind of weather.

The new understanding of the Red Spot began with the pictures made in 1979 by the Voyager satellites. Astronomers saw, in spectacular detail, a hurricane-like system of swirling winds, shoving aside the clouds, embedded in zones of east-west flow like horizontal stripes around the planet.

Scientists now believe the hurricane description is inadequate. One problem is that hurricanes are, technically speaking, short-lived phenomena. "It's a simple-minded, old-fashioned explanation," said

Gareth P. Williams, a research meteorologist at Princeton's Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, one of several other scientists in the United States and Great Britain who have devised computer models to explain the spot.

If the Red Spot can be thought of as a kind of weather phenomenon, it is well outside the menu of things brewed on Earth. Hurricanes and other Earthly storms draw energy from the ocean, and they tend to break up and dissipate. Their rotation is cyclonic — counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, clockwise in the Southern.

On Jupiter, the weather apparently behaves differently. Scientists say the Red Spot is an anti-cyclone, rotating in the opposite direction. Its motion has nothing to do with moisture. It shows no tendency to slow down or break apart. And perplexingly, there is just one.

ALONG with the close-up Voyager pictures, scientists have been able to apply a new set of techniques developed in the last few years for the study of chaos.

What Voyager really did was show us things that were too small to be seen from the Earth," said Andrew Ingersoll of the California Institute of Technology, who helped develop the new approach to the Red Spot. "That was quite a surprise, because when we looked at scales too small, we saw chaotic disorganization, rapid changes, things completely altering their appearance in a day. Seeing all this chaos and disorder made the whole question of the long life of the Red Spot even more mysterious."

Some disputes continue among proponents of various computer models of the phenomenon. Meteorologists and physicists, for example, tend to look at the question from different perspectives. "It's a very contentious field," Dr. Williams said. "But I think that the problem is basically solved now."

The physics of the Great Red Spot appear to be no different from fluid physics on Earth: Newton's laws apply everywhere. But the familiar processes have an unfamiliar context — Jupiter is not just a big cold Earth.

An observer standing on Jupiter would, first of all, have no place to stand, since the planet has no solid surface. In contrast to the Earth's atmosphere, a relatively thin envelope, Jupiter's atmosphere is virtually the whole planet, a mass of very dense gas, hydrogen and helium — almost resembling a small unit star. And it rotates with impressive speed. The Jovian day flashes by in 10 hours.

The spin produces a strong Coriolis force, the sidewise force that a person can feel when walking across a spinning merry-go-round. It is the Coriolis force, ultimately, that is believed to drive the spot.

In an early version of the model devised by Dr. Williams and a Princeton University colleague, R. John Wilson, the spot seemed to have a lifetime of about 10 years.

An improved version produces a spot that seems to last indefinitely.

Stronger vortices tend to absorb weaker ones, in what Dr. Williams describes as the "Pac-Man" model.

One way or another, the spot coexists nicely with the turbulence around it.

In the latest model by Dr. Marcus, the spot seems not just stable, but inexorable.

The computer, using the same basic fluid equations that physicists use to describe the flow of water and air, produces graphic pictures that Dr. Marcus assembles to make a short movie. In some scenarios, small whirlpools born of perturbations in the chaotic flow tend to merge together, creating a Red Spot where none existed. In fact, the system does not reach a state of equilibrium — the state of lowest energy — until a Red Spot-like vortex develops.

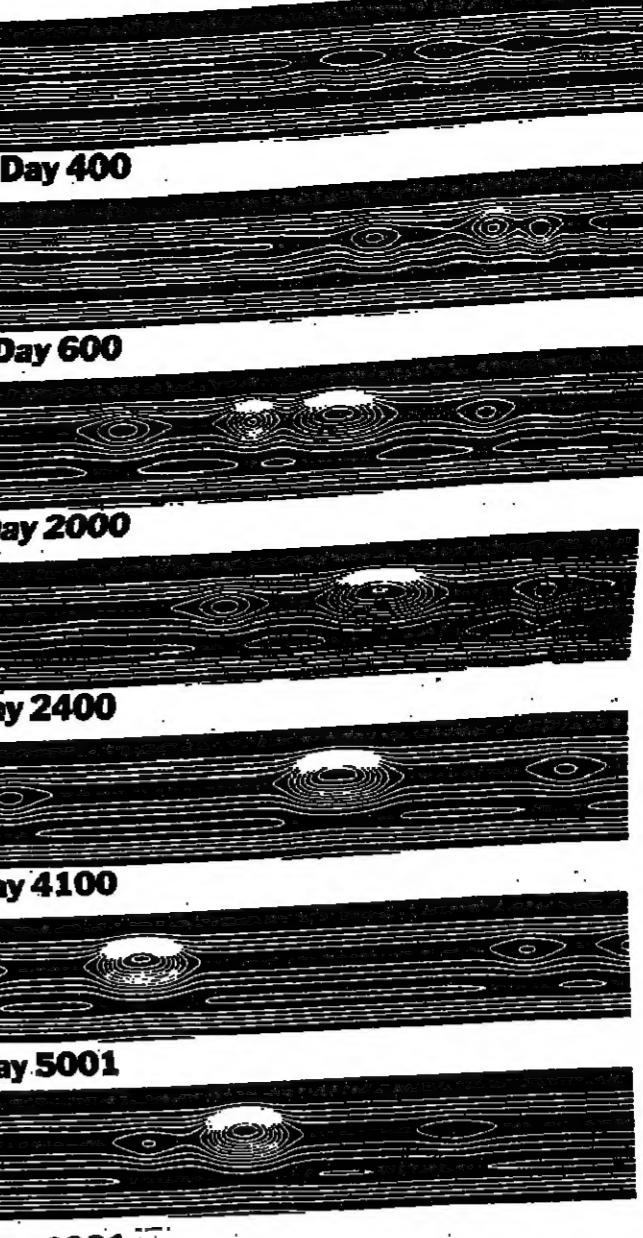
"You see this checkerboard start to smear out and then one spot comes out," Dr. Marcus said. "You can amaze your enemies and astound your friends with these pictures. But it's not only pleasing to

the eye — I could see physics that I hadn't been able to see before."

More and more, physicists and mathematicians are intrigued by the implications of such orderly patterns arising out of chaos. This is a hot topic now for research," Dr. Marcus said. "How do you get small-scale, wildly chaotic flows with quite robust large-scale structures superimposed on top of them?"

Earth's atmosphere has nothing that resembles a big, stable, anti-cyclonic flow, but scientists see parallels between the Red Spot findings and some long-lived patterns in the chaos of Earth's weather. Weather forecasters are intensely interested, for example, in a phenomenon known as blocking, in which a system of high-pressure air tends to sit relatively still for weeks or months, in utter defiance of the forecasts coming out of the meteorologists' computers. And oceanographers are trying to figure out some odd patterns in the Gulf Stream. It occasionally develops a little wave, which becomes a kink, which becomes a ring, which twists off from the main current.

Other systems display apparently similar behavior. "If you look at turbulent flows, or chemical reactions, or a lot of problems in chaotic systems, you see these coherent structures," said Harry L. Swinney, a physicist who heads a dynamics group at the University of Texas.



Computer model by Gareth Williams and R. John Wilson
Computer simulations show how a vortex of whirling gas can form over a period of time from small perturbations.

IN BRIEF

Multiple Sclerosis Clue Discovered

NEW YORK (AP) — Researchers have discovered a virus in blood and brain fluids from multiple sclerosis patients in Sweden and Florida that they say might be a cause of the disease. The virus, which has not been identified, is similar to HTLV-1, a virus that causes an unusual form of human leukemia.

Multiple sclerosis attacks myelin, a kind of insulation surrounding electrical nerve fibers, and causes the hardening, or sclerosis, of nerve cells. Details of the research are being published in the British journal *Nature*.

Elaine DeFreitas, an immunologist at the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, said: "We are not claiming — because we do not have the data to support the fact — that this is the cause of multiple sclerosis. We can only say that it seems clear from our data that the virus's nucleic acid is associated with 36 percent of the patients we've looked at."

AMA Gives Saccharin a Green Light

CHICAGO (UPI) — Saccharin, which the Food and Drug Administration tried to ban in 1977 because Canadian studies linked it to bladder cancer in rats, appears to be safe for use by humans, the American Medical Association says.

Numerous studies on several other species, including humans, have shown no link between saccharin and cancer of any kind, the AMA's Council on Scientific Affairs concluded in a report in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"However, the AMA is not implying that it condones the use of saccharin," the report continued. It urged careful consideration of use by children and pregnant women, monitoring for possible adverse effects in all users and a continued search for an "ideal" sweetener.

Bedpans Fall Into Official Disfavor

DALLAS (UPI) — A recent study by health professionals at the University of Texas Health Science Center here concludes that "there simply is no need (for most patients) to use a bedpan rather than a bedside commode."

A nurse clinical specialist, Lynda Lane, and her co-author, Elizabeth Winslow, director of nursing education at Methodist Medical Center, drew the conclusion from a study of 95 people, including healthy volunteers, general medical hospital patients and 26 people recuperating from heart attacks.

Tests showed that using the bedpan raised heart rate, blood pressure and oxygen consumption far more than using the commode, contrary to beliefs 100 years ago when the bedpan was introduced to conserve a convalescing patient's energy. Bedpans are still the device of choice for patients in traction, however.

Features in Earth's Interior Charted

LONDON (NYT) — British researchers have charted features of the Earth's interior to a depth of almost 70 miles (113 kilometers) beneath the sea north of Scotland. Using shock waves and receivers towed underwater behind a research vessel, they believe they have traced "the deepest and most continuous structures imaged in the upper mantle."

The mantle is the region of the Earth beneath the crust and surrounding the liquid core, its boundary with the crust is the "Moho," or Mohorovicic discontinuity. The Cambridge University group's most exciting discovery, according to a report in the journal *Nature*, is a feature sloping down to the east, designated "the Flannan thrust."

It originates in the lower crust, cuts through the Moho and may extend beyond the depth of the survey. It lies in a transition zone between the continental-type crust of Britain and that typical of the North Sea. It could have formed, the authors suggest, as a result of compression during the collision of North America with Europe several hundred million years ago, or by subsequent tension as the two land masses pulled apart.

Operation for Stroke Called Useless

BOSTON (AP) — A brain operation that has been performed on stroke victims for nearly two decades is virtually worthless and may even do more harm than good, a \$3-million, nine-year international study concludes. The extracranial-intracranial arterial bypass joins an artery outside the skull to one on the inside to reroute blood around narrowed blood vessels.

Dr. H. J. M. Barnett, a neurologist at University Hospital in London, Ontario, who directed the study, estimated that the operation was performed on about 5,000 patients a year worldwide. "It's disappointing," he said of the results, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. "It was a procedure that showed promise."

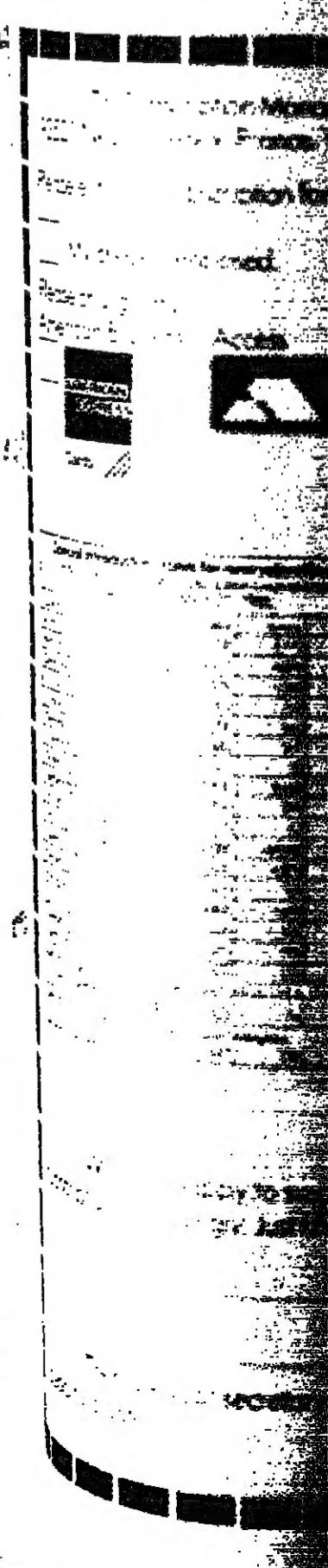
Dr. Barnett said the operation might still be useful for some patients with aneurysms, weak spots in artery walls. Otherwise, he predicted, it will be largely abandoned. The study, financed by the U.S. National Institute for Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, was conducted in North America, Europe and Asia.

Research Gains in Leukemia Battle

ROTTERDAM (Reuters) — New techniques in the fight against leukemia, including better use of medicines and an improved method of bone marrow transplantation, have led to a rise in the percentage of cures, according to doctors and researchers at an international symposium here on acute leukemia.

Anton Hagenbeek, a leading Dutch hematologist, said cancer cells that had previously remained invisible in the blood after treatment could now be detected using laser technology and certain antibodies. This was a major advance, since such cells often cause the disease to recur, he said.

The chance of a cure for children under 15 with lymphatic leukemia has risen to 70 percent, from 50 percent three years ago, reports at the conference said, while the chance of a cure for adults rose from 15 percent to 40 percent.



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Alongside these raincoats Lanvin is at present showing a collection of clothes of exceptional quality in various kinds of hide. They include a completely reversible blouse, one side in lambskin and the other in cashmere, with a beaver collar; and a sumptuous coat in calfskin lined with squirrel fur, with a mink collar.

LANVIN

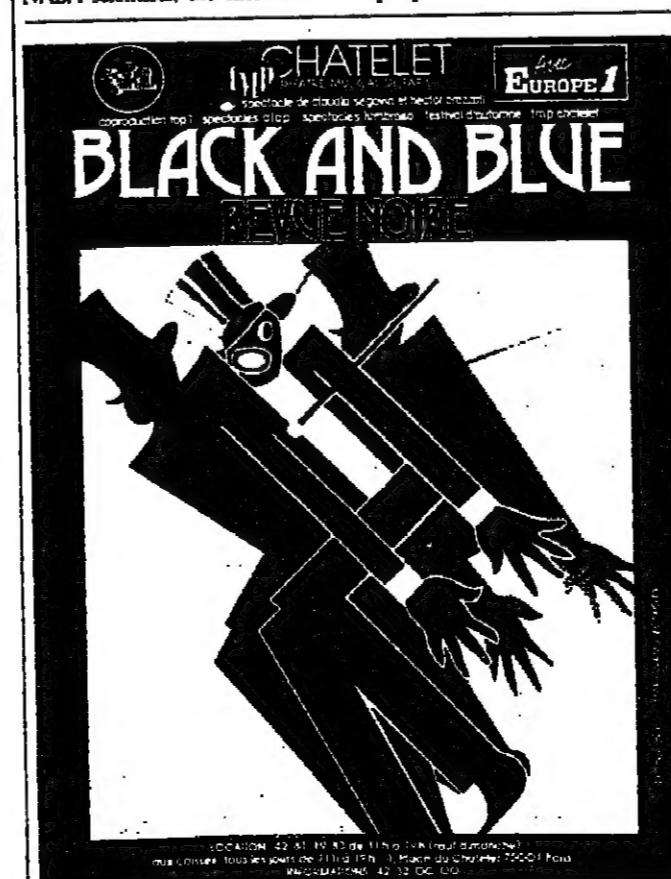
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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES COMPANY, INC.
AMERICAN EXPRESS PLAZA NEW YORK NY 10020LOUIS VUITTON TRAVEL
CATERING & COCKTAILS
OFFICE

October 28, 1985

Dear Steve:

I want to thank you -- and every person in our organization -- for the truly extraordinary contribution you made to your city in the hours and days immediately following the earthquake.

The reports we received of the efforts of American Express employees show a personal dedication that is above and beyond the call of duty.

We have a very long history at American Express of "being there to help." Our archives are filled with a century's worth of examples of how our people helped people in need. And we hope it will be a very long time before we are faced with another trial on the order of the Mexico City earthquake.

But you have proven, once again, that whatever the circumstances, we will be there to help. We are extremely grateful. And proud.

Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen B. Friedman
Sr. Vice President and General Manager
American Express TRS, Inc.
Avenue Patriotismo 635
Col. Ciudad De Los Deportes
Delagación Benito Juárez
MEXICO CITY, D.F. 03710

An American Express Company

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NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Close
BectoCo	30000	121	120	120	+1	1/2
FordM	17000	470	450	450	+1	1/2
Colgate	15000	350	340	340	+1	1/2
Indus	142240	1427.90	1419.70	1427.75	-1	1/2
Trs	10000	100	99	99	+1	1/2
IBM	14000	250	245	245	+1	1/2
AT&T	13224	2175	2125	2125	+1	1/2
Moey	11000	250	245	245	+1	1/2
Boeing	10000	250	245	245	+1	1/2
Bidco	7500	200	195	195	+1	1/2
FedEx	2000	250	245	245	+1	1/2
Philips	8000	120	115	115	+1	1/2
SouthCo	8000	210	210	210	-1	1/2

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Close
Indus	142240	1427.90	1419.70	1427.75	-1	1/2
Trans	10000	100	99	99	+1	1/2
Util	16500	165.70	163.50	163.50	+1	1/2
Comp	578.95	581.50	571.50	571.50	+1	1/2

NYSE Index						
Previous	High	Low	Close	Today	3 P.M.	Close
Composite	114.50	113.70	114.20	114.00	+1	1/2
Industrials	120.97	120.16	120.70	120.45	+1	1/2
Trans	70.70	70.50	70.70	70.50	+1	1/2
Utilities	79.61	79.10	79.20	79.27	+1	1/2
Finance	124.49	123.50	124.20	123.70	+1	1/2

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Vol. at 2 P.M.
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.
Prev. consolidated closeTables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing of Wall Street and do
not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries						
Close	Prev.	Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs
264	315	264	315	264	264	264
265	316	265	316	265	265	265
266	317	266	317	266	266	266
267	318	267	318	267	267	267
268	319	268	319	268	268	268
269	320	269	320	269	269	269
270	321	270	321	270	270	270
271	322	271	322	271	271	271
272	323	272	323	272	272	272
273	324	273	324	273	273	273
274	325	274	325	274	274	274
275	326	275	326	275	275	275
276	327	276	327	276	276	276
277	328	277	328	277	277	277
278	329	278	329	278	278	278
279	330	279	330	279	279	279
280	331	280	331	280	280	280
281	332	281	332	281	281	281
282	333	282	333	282	282	282
283	334	283	334	283	283	283
284	335	284	335	284	284	284
285	336	285	336	285	285	285
286	337	286	337	286	286	286
287	338	287	338	287	287	287
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WALL STREET WATCH

Dow Blue Chips Charge Ahead in Market's Surge

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Charge flags flying and sabers slashing, those big capitalization blue-chip stocks that dominate the Dow Jones average have been thundering ahead on the stock market. But as Laszlo Birinyi, Jr., of Salomon Brothers observes, "A lot of the troops aren't following the generals yet."

In the Dow's surge to new highs on Monday, he added, the 30 industrial stocks in the average accounted for 12 percent of the volume on the New York Stock Exchange, against an average of 8 percent over the past eight months. That occurred even as the broader S&P 500 and NYSE composite indexes rose to all-time highs.

And last week, while the Dow was positioning itself for Monday's big offensive by advancing 34 points, more stocks in the over-the-counter market — 706 — touched new lows than the 617 that reached new highs.

Mr. Birinyi, while not particularly impressed with the market's backbone, sees a "massive" amount of firepower available to Wall Street, largely generated by corporate stock repurchases, mergers and leveraged buyouts, totaling close to \$100 billion. Moreover, he thinks the big guns of the institutional investors, so far outmaneuvered by the market again in 1985, will be trained on stocks as the year's end approaches in an effort to polish their performance records.

"But it's a dilemma for them," he said. "Do you buy a stock like Merck, up so strongly, or Schlesinger, that's done nothing?"

His advice is to stick with the battle plan that has been successful this year, namely to "buy strength — buy the new high list and sell the new lows."

THE FACT that well-known names have been dominating the most-active list is cited by Robert Stovall, president of Stovall-Twenty-First Advisers, as proof that the heavy action on Wall Street has involved the Dow-type stocks.

He thinks those stocks are moving partly because of the "renewed hope" for stronger corporate earnings. "If you think a pickup in earnings is coming, the place to be on Wall Street is in stocks sensitive to the economy — and the giants live in the Dow," he said, noting that about 15 percent of the U.S. gross national product is represented by stocks in the index.

Frank Korth, market watcher at Shearson Lehman American Express, observed that the relatively low number of stocks on the new high list as the Dow marches forward shows "thinness" in the advance. New highs have been about 100 stocks lower a day than they were during the last market rally in July, he noted.

"It shows that much of the damage to the market since summer hasn't been undone," he said. "The average stock still has not gone above its July peak."

Yet he thinks "real broadening" is developing on Wall Street, witnessed by the big margin of advancing stocks over declining ones.

But he sees no evidence that individual investors have left their rearguard positions. While Shearson's institutional business has tripled this year, he said, the firm's retail accounts, second largest in the industry, have suffered net liquidation in 1985.

"That shows why the secondary issues are still so weak those \$5 to \$20 stocks the small investors tend to buy."

Mr. Korth said he was surprised that the current rally had come this far. "1,450 is probably as high as I can see it going," he said.

"While I don't expect the stock market to roll over and die here, it is extremely overbought and needs some rebuilding. I

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		Nov. 13	
Amsterdam	5	1.04	1.04
Brussels	5.2765	74.7825	72.2441
Frankfurt	2.1017	3.798	4.629
London (B)	1.2455	3.7223	11.24
Montreal	1.0228	1.0228	1.0228
New York (C)	0.7924	2.047	1.62
Paris	7.952	11.7465	11.7465
Tokyo	30.445	29.81	25.75
Zurich	2.1418	3.6499	26.925
ECU	3.9345	0.9348	3.2079
SDR	1.0764	0.7952	0.8185

Change in London rates are in parentheses. For example, a 100 Deutschmarks would buy 1.04 U.S. dollars. New York rates of 2.047 U.S. dollars for 100 francs. Cross rates are in parentheses. For example, 100 U.S. dollars would buy 1.62 ECU. (1) To buy one pound: U.S.\$1.04

Other Dollar Values

Currency per U.S. dollar		Currency per 100 francs		Currency per 100 pesetas		Currency per 100 lire	
Australia	1.030	4.924	2.943	5.203	4.916	1.048	1.077
Austria	1.2587	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aust. schill.	1.2587	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belg. franc	3.635	1.31507	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil cruzeiro	876.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	1.2515	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	9.434	1.0203	1.0203	1.0203	1.0203	1.0203	1.0203
Egypt, pound	1.25	2.4255	—	—	—	—	—

*£ Sterling: 1.204 Irish £
 Sources: Banque de Bruxelles (Brussels); Banque Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Chemical Bank (New York); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (Paris); ECU (London); Swissair; Gestbank (Zurich); Other data from Reuters and AP.*

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits		Nov. 13	
Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French
1 month	7.0% - 8.4%	4.9% - 5.4%	2.9% - 3.1%
2 months	7.0% - 8.4%	4.9% - 5.4%	2.9% - 3.1%
3 months	7.0% - 8.4%	4.9% - 5.4%	2.9% - 3.1%
7 months	7.0% - 8.4%	4.9% - 5.4%	2.9% - 3.1%
1 year	7.0% - 8.4%	4.9% - 5.4%	2.9% - 3.1%

Asian Dollar Deposits		Nov. 22	
U.S. dollar	Yen	Swiss	French
1 month	7.0%	7.0%	2.9% - 3.1%
2 months	7.0% - 8.4%	4.9% - 5.4%	2.9% - 3.1%
3 months	7.0% - 8.4%	4.9% - 5.4%	2.9% - 3.1%
7 months	7.0% - 8.4%	4.9% - 5.4%	2.9% - 3.1%
1 year	7.0% - 8.4%	4.9% - 5.4%	2.9% - 3.1%

Eurodollar Rates		Nov. 13	
United States	U.S. dollar	U.S. dollar	U.S. dollar
Discount Rate	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Federal Funds	8%	8%	8%
Broker Lender Rate	9%	9%	9%
Can. Prime 90-177 days	7.70	7.75	7.75
3-month Treasury Bills	7.21	7.23	7.23
6-month Treasury Bills	7.22	7.23	7.23
CDs 28-99 days	7.59	7.59	7.59
CDs 60-99 days	7.59	7.59	7.59

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, 3M, 5P, Pound, 5P); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Source: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Suisse.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

*

VW Posts 24% Rise In Its Net Swings to Profit In 9-Month Span

By Warren Gertler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG on Wednesday reported a sharp increase in its third-quarter earnings and is expected to double net profit this year.

VW, West Germany's largest automaker, said third-quarter net rose 24 percent from a year earlier, to 143 million Deutsche marks (\$34.5 million), from 115 million.

World group sales in the latest period totaled 11.63 billion DM, up 15 percent from 10.1 billion in the year-earlier period.

The strong profit expectations for the full year were prompted by VW's turnaround in world group results to a net profit of 424 million DM in the first nine months from a 47-million-DM loss a year earlier.

For the whole of 1984, the company earned 223 million DM.

Nine-month sales climbed 20 percent to 38.63 billion DM from 32.29 billion DM a year earlier.

World group sales from strong foreign demand, VW said. Company officials said they expect 1985 to reach 52 billion DM, compared with 45.67 billion in 1984.

An auto industry analyst at a major West German commercial bank said VW's third-quarter earnings exceeded their expectations by some 20 million DM, putting the group squarely on course for a record year. Earnings for 1985, the analyst said, could easily show a gain of more than 15 percent.

"Considering that VW's fourth quarter traditionally has been its strongest, we could see VW's full-year net earnings rise to 550 million DM to 600 million DM this year," the analyst added.

Higher volume sales to export markets, particularly the United States, have accounted for the bulk of VW's surge in profit this year. In the first nine months, foreign sales rose 18.5 percent to 1.23 billion units, while domestic sales rose only 3.6 percent to 525,000 cars.

"We're convinced VW-Audi will be the clear European market leader in 1986," Sanjay Dabholky, an analyst at London-based Data Resources Inc., said. "This year, VW will probably pull just ahead of Fiat as market leader, but next year the gap will widen as VW continues to increase both market penetration and volume in important European markets," he added.

Volkswagen's shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange closed Wednesday down 1.10 DM, to 415 DM.

Operating revenues for the quar-

The Big Mac Arrives in Mexico

McDonald's Sees Market for More Expansion

By William Stockton

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — McDonald's Big Mac came to Mexico this month, causing traffic jams as hundreds of Mexicans lined up to buy hamburgers, but with chili sauce instead of ketchup.

As police managed traffic, customers lined up 15 deep at the counter and waited upward of an hour outside on the first day of business for the first McDonald's in Mexico.

More than three years of planning went into this inaugural, including the creation of a supply system based entirely in Mexico that provides everything from russet potatoes for the french fries to chocolate-chip cookies.

The opening came at a time when the granddaddy of fast-food chains has so insinuated itself into the American landscape that it is increasingly looking to other countries for growth.

Mexico, one of Latin America's most populous nations (more than 75 million people), where many are already familiar with McDonald's Corp.'s golden arches and other American seemed a natural for the chain's expansion. McDonald's already has restaurants in Panama, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Brazil.

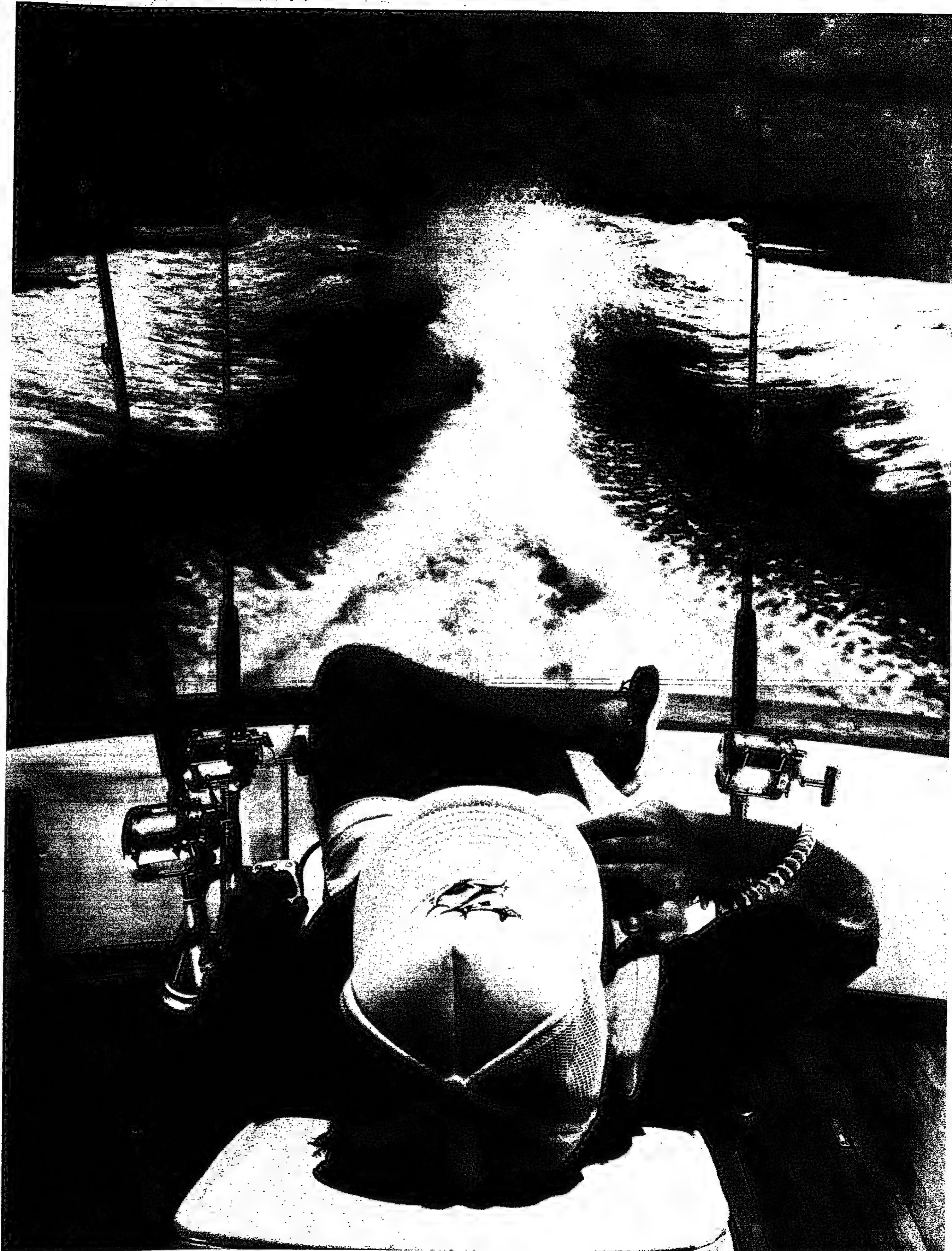
Robert Keyser, a McDonald's spokesman at the company's Oak Brook, Illinois, headquarters, said the company had not been in Mexico earlier because it had "an emphasis on other areas." While McDonald's is in more than 30 countries around the world, it has concentrated on



The McDonald's that opened this month in Mexico City.

Japan, West Germany, Australia and Britain.

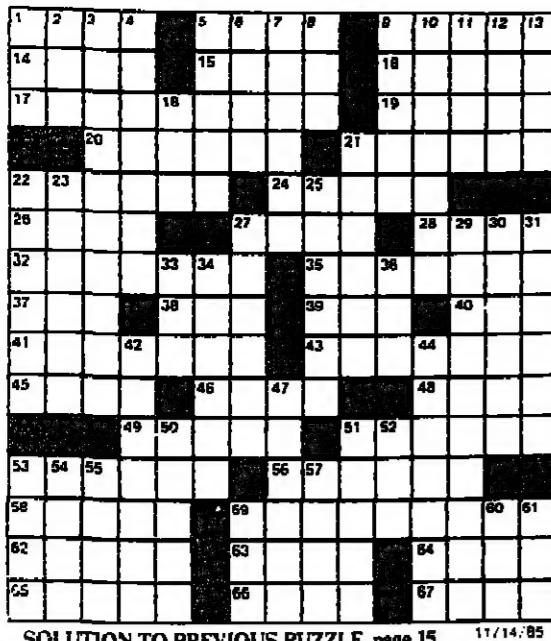
There are several outlets in the region in Mexico. A second restaurant is to open in the fashionable Polanco section of Mexico



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SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE, page 15 11/14/85

ACROSS

- 1 Strain from pressure
- 5 The Mountains of Can.
- 9 Suffixed
- 14 — Desire, Stanwyck film
- 15 Out of the wind
- 16 Thin and tall
- 17 Seberg role: 1957
- 18 Shakespeare's "world"
- 20 Fleeces
- 21 Phrases
- 22 Scabbard
- 24 Grassy plain in Venezuela
- 26 Spruce
- 27 Indian nurse
- 28 Poet's foot
- 29 Frequent
- 30 Brennan rule
- 35 Supply with food
- 37 Cartoonist Gardner
- 38 Neither Dem. nor Rep.
- 39 Miscellany
- 40 Dr. J's league
- 41 Altogether
- 42 Took to task
- 45 Crate
- 46 Release
- 48 Kharoum's river

DOWN

- 1 Possesses
- 2 High note
- 3 K. Hepburn role: 1935
- 4 Protective gear
- 5 Javanesse chief's title
- 6 Jumbled mass
- 7 Pudding
- 8 Stylograph, e.g. 55
- 9 Pyromaniac's crime
- 10 World Series winners: 1984
- 11 Word with pan or lock
- 12 Advantage
- 13 Stained
- 14 Vietnamese offensive
- 15 Oahu maiden at 3 A.M.
- 16 Ritual wash basin
- 17 Full of elan
- 18 Russell role: 1958
- 19 Normand and Mercer
- 20 E. Waugh book
- 21 Oahu maiden
- 22 Noisy one at 3 A.M.
- 23 Lamarr role: 1942
- 24 Malay mammal
- 25 Ritual wash basin
- 26 Russell role: 1958
- 27 Full of elan
- 28 Russell role: 1958
- 29 Russell role: 1958
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- 31 Russell role: 1958
- 32 Russell role: 1958
- 33 Polynesian trees
- 34 Guarantee
- 35 Diner or sleeper
- 36 Voiceless
- 37 Ringed
- 38 Boll down
- 39 Vigilant
- 40 Where the Amazon rises
- 41 Kind of ligament
- 42 Voiceless
- 43 Lasso
- 44 Verily
- 45 Lift
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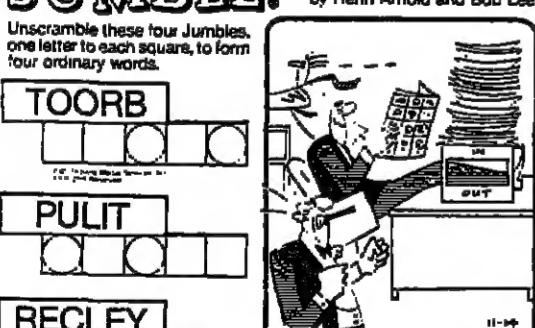
New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



I MUST BE IN GOOD SHAPE! MY DAD SAYS I DON'T HAVE VERY MANY MILES ON ME!"

JUMBLE



Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOORB

SPORTS

July 14, 1985
Knicks Get Past Suns, 103-93, in 'War of the Worst'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The game was billed as the War of the Worst, but New York Knick Coach Hubie Brown begged to differ.

"We're doing about as well as can be expected considering what

NBA FOCUS

we have out on the floor," Brown said after the Knicks defeated victoryless Phoenix, 103-93, Tuesday night for their first victory of the National Basketball Association season. "We have five guys injured. There's nothing we can do about that."

As evidence that the Knicks are better than their 1-3 record, Brown points to a defense that has allowed fewer than 100 points per game and the loss of only two games by more than 10 points. The problem during the 20-game losing streak that ended against the Suns, Brown said, was a lack of offensive firepower, especially since the loss of Bernard King, whose knee injury occurred the day after New York's last previous victory — on March 22.

"We were disappointed at the 0-8 start, but we knew it would come if we did the best we can," said rookie Patrick Ewing, who led all scorers with 25 points and also led the Knick defense with nine rebounds and four blocked shots. "Now we have to keep on winning. Keep working hard and winning."

"We played good enough to be 3-3," Brown said. "But we haven't gotten any outside shooting. We

finally got some shooting from the guard position."

Rory Sparrow, shooting 35 percent from the field before Tuesday, hit 8 of 10 field-goal attempts and amassed 16 points and nine assists for the winners. Ernie Grunfeld also provided an outside-shooting touch with 15 points, including a three-pointer in the third period that put New York ahead to stay at 68-66.

Injury-depleted New York welcomed back holdout free agent forward Louis Orr, who came to terms prior to the game. He played 10 minutes and scored 6 points. "We

expected some rough times for his Suns this season, but that's been worse than he anticipated."

"We're starting two second-year players in Charles Jones and Jay Humphries. Larry Nance was a holdout and missed training camp. Rod Foster just came back from injury and George Gloushkov of Bulgaria can't practice effectively yet because of the language problem," said the coach.

The Knicks forced 28 turnovers, including 10 offensive fumbles as the Suns fell to 0-8, the worst start in the 18-year history of the franchise.

John MacLeod admitted that he

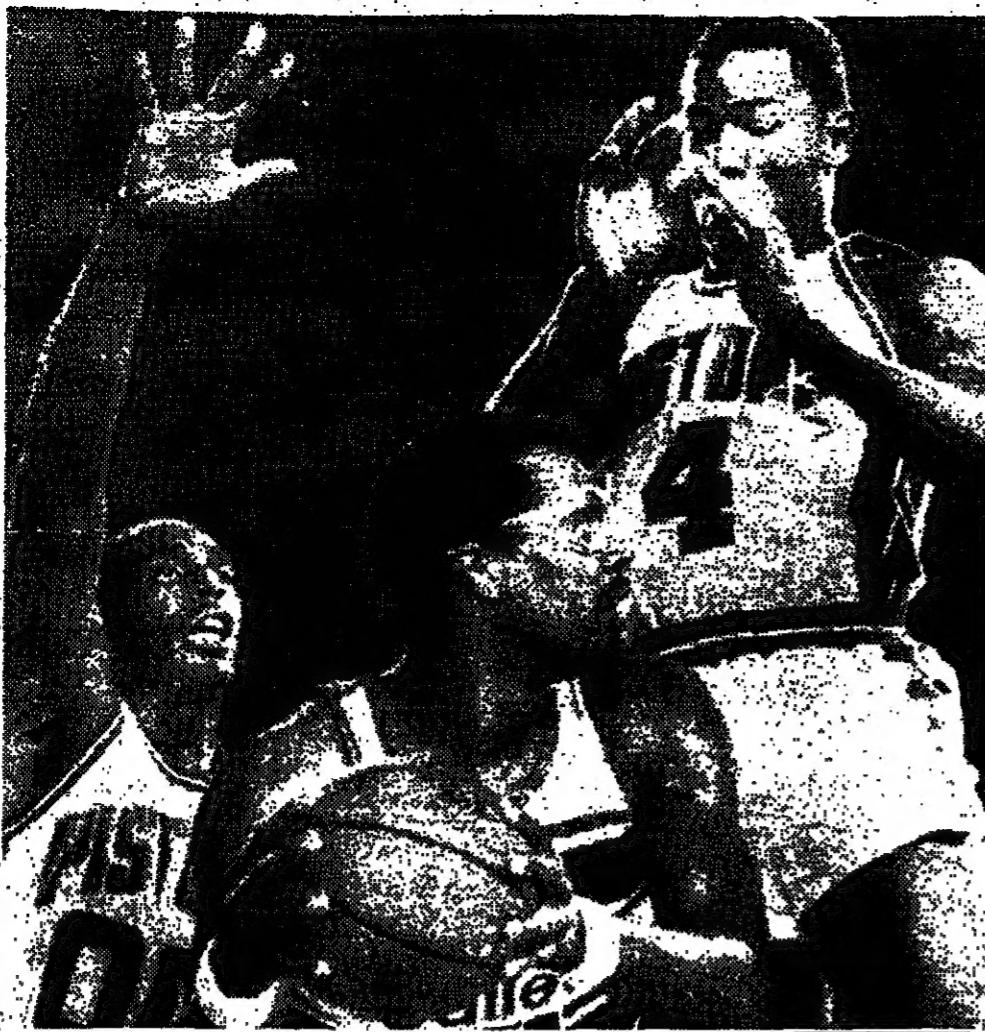
three-point goal put New York ahead for good with 2:41 left in the period.

Phoenix rallied from a nine-point deficit early in the fourth quarter, getting as close as 81-78 with 8:08 left. Sparrow then hit three straight jumpers, sparking an 8-2 spurt, and the Suns came no closer than five thereafter.

James Edwards led Phoenix with 16 points while Walter Davis and Nance had 17 each.

Said Davis: "It's really terrible to lose. Since I've been playing — and that goes back to college and high school — nothing like this has ever happened."

(AP, UPI)



Reserve forward Tony Campbell (left, helping Joe Dumars hem in Cliff Robinson) hit a 15-foot baseline jumper with 22 seconds left in overtime Tuesday to defeat Washington for Detroit, 124-122.

Computer Technology Promises U.S. Bookies an Extra Edge

The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS — While others target their computer software to schools or corporations, Robert Bentzen is tailoring his first offering toward a shadowy and untapped market: the bookmakers of the United States.

Bentzen wants to bring illegal bet-takers into the computer age with a \$5,000 program that can keep a bookie's accounts and alert him when he has taken too much action on either side of a game.

But the former corporate computer programmer is finding the market an elusive one at best. "We're counting on word of mouth," he said. "It's not an easy market to reach."

He and his partner, Martin Mendelsohn, have already sold a few of the programs which operate on IBM personal computers, to people they believe to be bookies (the transactions do not include an exchange of business cards).

"We get a call, the guy's name is John and

he's heard about the program and wants to see it," Bentzen said. "We met one guy and he even told us that wasn't his real name. We brought him to the house, showed him what they'd want in a computer program. Six months later, the program was finished."

Bentzen figures there are roughly 50,000 illegal bookmakers spread across the country, a vast market when compared to the 75 sports books that operate legitimately in Nevada, the only state where sports betting is legal.

"We hope to make some sales among the sports books, but that's a very limited market," Bentzen said. "What's the point of spending the effort on making five sales when you've got a bigger market out there?"

Bentzen said sales are only made in Nevada, although he said his lawyer contends the program can be legally sold in any state.

The 48-year-old programmer, laid off from his job in 1981, met Mendelsohn, a bettor who once ran a sports service accounting agency. Mendelsohn used his knowledge of

the sports betting business to give Bentzen a framework for the program, and friends who managed sports books told him what they'd want in a computer program. Six months later, the program was finished.

"The computer lets them know instantly if there's an imbalance at whatever level they want, and also calculates results without any manual effort," Bentzen said. "The final thing it does is risk evaluation, which will prevent a bookie from losing his shirt by not balancing his bets properly."

Bentzen hopes the combination of functions will entice the country's bookies into throwing away their ledgers and betting slips in favor of computer terminals.

"What we're doing is bringing both books and sports books out of the dark ages," he said. "They operate manually and they get hurt a lot. This way the chances are they won't get burned as often."

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